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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



ISSUED WEEKLY BY
THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOL. 29

DECEMBER 3, 1934

NO. 23

FEATURE ARTICLE

BREAD CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

L A T E C A B L E S

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Argentine Ministry of Agriculture announces that minimum price plan will be extended to include next crops of wheat, flaxseed, and corn on same basis as during the past year. No further purchases of old-crop wheat and flaxseed will be made by the grain board. (Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus, Buenos Aires, November 30, 1934.)

✓ Wool prices at the London wool sales on November 30 remained steady at the rates prevailing during the September sales for all types of lamb's wool, most slipes and scoured clothing short wool of all qualities. Combing sorts, especially faulty crossbreeds below 52's, reported shaded slightly in buyers' favor. Withdrawals were light and competition unchanged since the beginning of the series. Date of closing this series advanced to December 11. (Agricultural Attaché E. A. Foley, London, November 30, 1934.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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. B R E A D G R A I N S

Current changes in wheat and rye production estimates

Since no new estimates of 1934 wheat production were received during the past week, the total for 44 countries reporting remains at 3,029,986,000 bushels. This is a decrease of 9 percent from the 1933 harvest of these countries, which represented about 90 percent of the world wheat crop, excluding Russia and China. Rye production in 1934, as indicated by estimates from 26 countries, remains at 873,042,000 bushels, a decrease of 15 percent from the 1933 harvest of the same countries, which accounted for nearly all of the world rye crop, excluding Russia and China.

Crop notes from the Southern Hemisphere

The harvesting of the 1934-35 Argentine wheat crop has started in northern sections of the wheat zone, but rains have hampered operations to some extent, according to trade reports. The condition of both wheat and flaxseed is considered fair to good, though the International Institute of Agriculture places the outturn for this season under that of 1933-34 as a result of rust attacks and damage from hail storms and frost. The production of flaxseed is expected to be below normal. The rye crop is reported to be in good condition, but warm weather is now desirable. Grasshopper damage continues in Australia, but until threshing returns are received in December no estimate can be made as to the extent of the injury. The quality of the new wheat is considered excellent, according to trade reports.

The Chinese wheat situationSeedings for 1935

The weather has been generally favorable for the sowing of winter wheat in China, according to the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Rainfall in North China during September and October was above average, and the crop is said to be in good condition. In some sections of the Yangtze Valley the acreage sown is placed above that of 1933, and the plants have made satisfactory progress.

Market conditions

With the 1934 Chinese wheat crop placed some 5 percent above that of 1933, which in turn was estimated fully 10 percent larger than the good harvest of 1932, a decrease in the demand for foreign wheat and flour is expected in China during the 1934-35 season. Furthermore, the recent imposition of an export tax on silver has resulted in a greater percentage increase in exchange rates than local wheat and flour prices. Wheat import requirements for 1934-35 are estimated by the Shanghai office at ap-

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proximately 17,778,000 bushels and flour requirements at 500,000 barrels, including government-loan flour purchases. In 1933-34, wheat imports amounted to 19,914,000 bushels, flour to 713,000 barrels, as compared with 45,462,000 bushels of wheat and 3,036,000 barrels of flour in 1932-33. Of the 1933-34 imports, the United States supplied about 53 percent of the wheat and 55 percent of the flour as compared with .3 and 33 percent, respectively, in 1932-33, and Argentina furnished some 34 percent of the wheat as against about 4 percent in the previous year. Australian shipments, however, decreased from 79 percent of the total wheat imports and 39 percent of the flour in 1932-33 to about 10 and 25 percent, respectively, in 1933-34. Imports from Canada also showed a marked decrease. See tables, page 602. It is believed that a large part of the 1934-35 wheat imports into China will be from Argentina, since millers were pleased with the quality of the wheat received during the past season, and ocean freight rates favor Argentine shippers. European boats taking cargo to South America give reduced rates from there to China in order to secure soy beans in Dairen for their return trip to Europe.

Prices paid for native wheat this season are averaging above 1933-34. Good harvests of summer and fall crops in 1933 made food supplies abundant and cheap. Wheat prices were further depressed last year by the announcement of the Chinese wheat and flour loan from the United States just at the time of the wheat harvest. Chinese wheat buyers influenced farmers to accept lower prices by telling them that the government was bringing in large quantities of United States wheat and flour. This season the drought during July and August in the Yangtze Valley, together with the protective duty in force, has tended to maintain a better price level for native wheat.

Current wheat prices declined, however, during the week ended November 23, in sympathy with world prices, though flour prices remained steady, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office. Foreign wheat was quoted at more attractive prices, but mills were reluctant to buy because they believed that foreign quotations would continue to decline. Supplies of wheat on hand were running low, and mills were operating at about 80 percent capacity. Flour demand continued good, with stocks placed at 1,000,000 bags.

Prices of wheat, c.i.f. Shanghai duty included, were quoted as follows: Australian 70 cents per bushel; Argentine 72 cents; domestic standard for November shipment 67 cents, December shipment, 69 cents per bushel. Domestic flour for November shipment was 79 cents per bag of 49 pounds, December, 80 cents. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, was \$3.72 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Polish rye shipments to the United States

Exports of rye, as well as of other grains, from Danzig have been larger during the first nine months of 1934 than for any full year of the

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past decade, according to Consul John H. Bruins of that city. Of the 12,000,000 bushels of rye exported, comparatively large shipments to the United States have been practically all from Poland, effected by the grain monopoly acting through Amsterdam or Rotterdam grain brokers. While prices in the United States were too low in late October to make such transactions profitable, even with the added Polish export premium, it is reported that there is still a considerable quantity of Polish rye available for export, and it is possible that further rye contracts may be made for the United States.

FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

A new set of corn regulations was published in Germany on October 12. Corn grown in Germany or imported from abroad has to be sold, re-fined, or otherwise utilized only through the Reich Grain Bureau and with its consent. Those who wish to trade in imported or German corn must offer it immediately to the Reich Grain Bureau for sale. While the Bureau, as a rule, must limit itself to the purchase of the corn offered to it, it is not compelled to accept any offer. It may import corn only in exceptional cases, and must pay an adequate price for the corn bought by it. The Reich Government can fix the sales price, and may establish minimum quantities which will be sold to an individual. It may also establish prices and price spreads which must be adhered to and may issue special regulations as to the utilization of the corn. Warehouses storing corn in Germany must report to the Bureau their stocks, with the name of the actual owner and the amount stored.

The condition of the barley and oats crops in Argentina is reported to be fairly good. The corn crop is said to be late for the season, and warm weather is desirable.

No new estimates were received during the week on feed grain production in 1934.

COTTON

Japanese demand for American cotton uncertain

Purchases of American cotton by Japanese buyers at the end of October 1934 total 600,000 bales, which was 75,000 bales in excess of

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

purchases the same date in 1933, according to a report of Consul Donovan at Kobe radioed to the Foreign Agricultural Service by Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai. However, the outlook for continued purchases in volume is uncertain. Japanese importers state that it is becoming increasingly difficult to purchase American cotton as a result of the United States government policy of loans to producers. During the period November 11-20 there was a limited number of transactions in American cotton at Osaka. Price parity continues to favor the purchases of Indian cotton in preference to American.

Japanese cotton stocks showed some decline during October, largely as a result of a decrease in stocks of Indian cotton. Mill takings of raw cotton increased as compared with September, while stocks of raw cotton held by mills decreased. Yarn production continued at a very high level and again surpassed an all-time high record. Further increases in yarn production are expected in November and December, but a gradual decline is in prospect for the first quarter of 1935.

Yarn prices declined during October on account of uncertainty regarding the government tax program, agricultural depression, the September typhoon which adversely affected domestic demand, and the outlook for a decline in piece goods exports. Spinners made a fair margin of profit during October, but somewhat less than in September. Spinners and weavers are reported to have sufficient orders to enable them to operate at full capacity until the end of December. However, general feeling at the end of October was one of uncertainty as a result of steadily mounting yarn production.

Yarn exports for October amounted to 5,386 bales and it is estimated that monthly exports through March 1935 will average about 6,000 bales. Exports of piece goods during October decreased from their phenomenally high level in September to 208,545,000 square yards in October.

TOBACCO

China expected to import less American tobacco in 1934-35

A sharp reduction in the Chinese imports of American tobacco in 1934-35 is expected because of another large Chinese crop of flue-cured tobacco in 1934, higher prices for American leaf, and a continuation of local taxes on machine-made cigarettes, according to a radiogram from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai. The 1934 crop is estimated at approximately 130,000,000 pounds, compared with 146,000,000 pounds in 1933 and 108,000,000 pounds in 1932.

Owing to the great advance in prices of American leaf, grades comparable to those purchased from the United States in former years would

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probably average 30 to 35 cents per pound laid down in China this year, compared with 18 cents per pound in 1933-34, and 14 cents per pound in 1932-33. It is mainly for that reason that China will probably import much less tobacco from the United States in 1934-35. On the other hand, imports from other foreign countries are likely to show a considerable increase, states Mr. Dawson. It is reported that some 2,000,000 pounds of Rhodesian leaf and about 250,000 pounds of Korean leaf have already been purchased for future delivery.

During the 12 months ended September 30, 1934, when China's total imports of flue-cured leaf tobacco, according to Chinese official statistics, amounted to 79,600,000 pounds, the imports from the United States stood at 79,000,000 pounds. The actual consumption of American flue-cured leaf in 1933-34 was estimated at 70,000,000 pounds, which was only from 35 to 40 percent of the total consumption. In 1932-33, when the consumption of American flue-cured leaf amounted to 90,000,000 pounds, the proportion of American leaf used was more than 50 percent of the total.

Buying of new crop Chinese tobacco is very active and it is believed that the crop will be bought up much earlier than usual. Prices for some grades of native leaf are expected to average considerably above those paid last year but they will still be far below the increased price level for American leaf. At present, top grade good quality Honan leaf is being sold in Shanghai at somewhat above 50 cents Mexican (16.5 cents United States currency) per pound. Quotations in Shanghai on comparable grades of American leaf are more than double that price.

The use of larger proportions of native leaf in Chinese tobacco products was stimulated during 1933-34 by the imposition, in December 1933, of heavy taxes on machine-made cigarettes. This tax resulted in a decline in the consumption of machine-made cigarettes, in which American leaf is used, and brought about a marked increase in the use of less expensive hand rolled cigarettes, which were not affected by the tax and in which no American leaf is used. The decline in the consumption of machine-made cigarettes was offset by the increased consumption of the hand rolled product since the total consumption of flue-cured leaf was about the same as in 1933-34. Manufacturers of machine-made cigarettes are continuing to exert pressure on the government for a reduction in these taxes, which, if granted, would undoubtedly favor the increased consumption of American leaf. On the other hand, the government is giving consideration to increasing the duties on foreign leaf, states Mr. Dawson, which if done, would tend to offset any benefits from a reduction in the cigarette tax.

The active buying of this year's native crop has aroused more interest than ever before in the expansion of the Chinese flue-cured tobacco acreage,

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

and a substantially increased planting of American seed in 1935 is expected. The production of flue-cured leaf in China increased from an average of 46,000,000 pounds annually during the years 1920-1924 to an average of 84,000,000 pounds annually during 1929-1933. This expansion was effected entirely by the planting of American seed. Producers, however, have not been able to grow a leaf comparable in quality to the American product. Any large substitution of Chinese for American leaf would be of considerable significance to American producers of flue-cured tobacco since China is our second most important export outlet for that type. China took approximately 28 percent of our total exports of flue-cured leaf during the five years 1929-1933.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

German apple market less favorable for American fruit

German importers of American apples are growing increasingly pessimistic concerning prospects for the 1934-35 season, according to Vice Consul Alen N. Steyne at Hamburg. It is practically certain that no import certificates will be given for American apples or pears before January 1. Thereafter, the official attitude toward American fruit is uncertain. Importers are trying to have American apples classified in that group of commodities the absence of which would entail a hardship to do without (Class B). The official attitude, however, is said to lean toward a Class C position for apples, making them semi-luxuries, the banning of which would not be regarded as a serious privation.

Hamburg importers are making efforts to conclude barter trades with their American export contacts. So far, however, such efforts have brought no encouraging results, the Vice Consul reports. German contacts suggest that some progress might be made if apple shippers designated some central organization to deal with the Hamburg Fruit Importers' Association respecting such agreements.

Conservative trade opinion is quoted as believing that no American barreled apples will be imported before January 1 and probably only in unimportant quantities during the first quarter of 1935. For boxed apples, the Vice Consul's earlier estimate of 600,000 boxes for the 1934-35 season is subject to serious modification on the basis of the ability to negotiate satisfactory exchanges of goods and upon the policy of the German authorities as to the ratio upon which such a barter trade will be permitted.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOLNew Zealand plans larger hog industry

Exports of hog carcasses from New Zealand are expected to exceed 500,000 in 1934, according to Vice Consul W. W. Orebaugh at Wellington. In 1933, carcasses exported amounted to 320,000, an increase of 141 percent over the 133,000 carcasses exported in 1932. The current British policy restricting imports of non-Empire cured pork has reacted favorably upon New Zealand exports of frozen pork for consumption as such or as cured pork. The improved outlet for hogs has offset somewhat the less favorable foreign markets for dairy products and wool. Indications are that New Zealand anticipates the utilization of burdensome milk supplies in the development of an expanded hog production.

South American wool exports higher

Exports of wool from both Argentina and Uruguay during October were in excess of the quantities exported during October 1933, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke at Buenos Aires. During October, which is the first month of the new season, exports from Argentina were 9,978,000 pounds, 16 percent in excess of October 1933, and from Uruguay approximately 5,800,000 pounds, six times the 1933 figure. Germany was the principal destination for October exports from both countries. The United Kingdom and France took significant quantities from Argentina; the Netherlands from Uruguay. Exports from Argentina to the United States, 584 bales, were much less than during October 1933. Argentine exports were chiefly of fine crossbred and low crossbred types. See tables, page 605.

The 1934-35 clips in Argentina and Uruguay are expected to be considerably larger than in 1933-34 - Argentina 366,000,000 pounds against 348,000,000 pounds, and Uruguay 115,000,000 pounds against 105,000,000 pounds in 1933-34.

Wool growers and exporters in Argentina will receive more favorable treatment with respect to foreign exchange this year as a result of recent modifications in the Government control of foreign exchange. Exporters will receive 16.15 paper pesos per pound sterling instead of 15 paper pesos as formerly.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DECLINE FURTHER

For the first time in more than twenty years, the United States exports of agricultural products for the month of October dropped below the prewar level. The index as based on 44 of the principal farm products stood at 82 as compared with 120 during October, 1933. For all commodities except cotton, the index was 70 as compared with the unusually low index a year ago when it amounted to 77.

Cotton, the most important factor in the exports of farm products, recorded an index of 91, the lowest October index since 1920 and 60 points under the index for October 1933. Total exports for the month amounted to 648,000 bales valued at \$42,768,000 as compared with 1,104,000 bales with a value of \$54,073,000 during October 1933, a decline of 41 percent in volume and 21 percent in value. Japan was the heaviest purchaser, taking 277,000 bales, or more than one-third of the total exports, but exports to all European markets were sharply reduced.

Practically all of the wheat exported went out in the form of flour, the total amounting to 1,923,000 bushels, the bulk of which went to China and Cuba.

Exports of fruit, though much above the prewar level were the lowest October exports in more than a decade. All kinds of fruit except prunes, shared in the decline. Foreign demand for American tobacco held up well, the index standing at 198, which was lower than October a year ago by a very small margin, but much above the corresponding month of 1931 and 1932. Exports of flue-cured leaf amounted to 50,873,000 pounds, of which 36,235,000 pounds went to the United Kingdom and 7,995,000 pounds to China.

The index for lard was only 68, the lowest October index since 1917, and but little more than half the volume exported during October 1933. Exports of cured pork were among the lowest on record.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, October 1934 with comparisons a/

Commodity or commodity group	1932		1933		1934		
	Oct.		Oct.		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
All commodities.....	126	:	120	:	46	:	82
All commodities, except cotton :	98	:	77	:	54	:	70
Grains and grain products.....	58	:	18	:	41	:	23
Animal products.....	68	:	69	:	56	:	45
Dairy products and eggs.....	74	:	54	:	123	:	78
Fruits.....	593	:	387	:	137	:	327
Cotton fiber, incl. linters....	148	:	151	:	39	:	91
Wheat, including flour.....	49	:	17	:	43	:	22
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	181	:	202	:	78	:	198
Hams and bacon.....	23	:	28	:	30	:	19
Lard.....	136	:	126	:	74	:	68

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ July, 1909 - June, 1914 = 100.

BREAD CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE a/

Bread plays a very important role in the dietary habits of European populations - much more so than is the case in America. Among the common people in most European countries bread (sometimes together with potatoes) is the principal item of food - the real staff of life. Europeans generally cannot afford the variety of foods that Americans can, nor do they usually have as great an assortment of foods to select from; consequently, bread is more of a necessity to them. The quality of the common breads of Europe is markedly different from American bread. This difference is more from choice than from necessity. The American type of bread is not desired in Europe; it is too light in texture and too tasteless.

Compared with American bread prices, European bread prices are usually much lower, even though the prevailing market price of grain and flour which enters into the production of European bread is in many instances much higher than in America. In other words, price spreads between bread and flour and between bread and grain are not nearly so wide in Europe as in America. The factors which are chiefly responsible for the lower price for common breads in Europe are the lower labor costs, the use of simpler baking formulas, the omission of wrapping, slicing, and other marketing practices which are common among American bakers. Moreover, because of the relatively greater importance that bread has in Europe and because the lower and middle classes of people there are of necessity more frugal, greater attention is directed toward maintaining common bread prices at the lowest level consistent with grain and flour prices. The government, as well as the people, insists on low prices, at least for the common breads.

a/ The information given in this report was, in the instance of many of the countries, obtained through the personal observations and investigations of J. H. Shollenberger, but for a number of the countries the information was obtained from United States Consular officials.

BREAD CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE, CONT'D

Principal types consumed

In the British Isles, Netherlands, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Balkan countries, wheat flour bread is the predominant type consumed, whereas in the northern European countries rye bread and mixed rye and wheat breads are the predominating types. Corn is of considerable importance as a human food in certain areas of southern Europe, but it is not generally consumed in the form of bread. It is used more often as a substitute for bread than as a bread.

In those countries which are predominantly wheat bread consuming countries, 2 or more grades of wheat bread are produced. In the eastern countries the difference in quality between these grades is very marked, but in the western countries it is not so well marked. On the other hand, in those countries in which wheat bread does not predominate, usually only wheat breads of the best quality are produced because, (1) the greatest part of its consumption is by the well-to-do people to whom price is a secondary consideration, and (2) even the poor want good quality in a product which they can afford only on holidays and other special occasions. During the present economic depression, the quality of the wheat bread produced in certain European countries has been lowered because the decreased purchasing power of the people necessitated the use of cheaper flour and because of the drastic restrictions placed on the importation and use of foreign wheat. This change in quality no doubt has tended to reduce the consumption of wheat bread. In some instances, however, the reduction in wheat bread may have resulted in some increase in consumption of other types of bread.

As in America, most of the bread consumed is in loaf form. The consumption of bread in the form of rolls and buns, however, is of significant importance, as bread in this form constitutes the principal item of food in the breakfasts of most European city folk. Rolls are almost exclusively a wheat flour product. Rye flour rolls are produced in some of the northern countries, but not to any very appreciable extent. No hard or water cracker types of wheat flour breads are consumed in Europe, but in some of the northern countries there is quite a considerable consumption of hard breads and crackers made from rye flour or rye meal. Following are comments on the breads most commonly used in the various countries of Europe and the general grades of flour from which they are made.

Scandinavian countries

In Norway, rye and mixed wheat and rye breads are the predominating types consumed. Some wheat bread is consumed, but it is not the common bread of the country. In recent years the consumption of wheat bread and mixed wheat and rye bread has been increasing. Short extraction or patent flours are used in the production of wheat bread. Fairly strong wheat flours are demanded for the better quality wheat breads, but for the ordinary wheat breads medium strong flours are used.

BREAD CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE, CONT'D

Mixed wheat and rye bread is the predominating type consumed in Sweden. There is also a considerable consumption of wheat bread, soft or ordinary rye bread, and hard rye bread. The wheat and soft rye breads produced are usually definitely sweet in flavor, made so by the use of syrup or honey. High grade wheat flour of medium to high gluten strength is generally required for wheat bread production, but in mixed bread production a second grade wheat flour is required. At the present time the mixture of flours used in mixed bread production consists of about equal parts wheat and rye; formerly it consisted of a smaller proportion of wheat flour.

In Denmark, bread consumption is about equally divided between rye bread and wheat bread. The former is the predominating type among the poorer classes and the latter the predominating type among the well-to-do class. Only one quality of wheat bread is produced; short extraction or patent flour of medium strong gluten characteristics is used in its production.

Baltic countries

Rye bread predominates in Finland. Some wheat bread is consumed, but usually only by city folk. Two grades of wheat flour bread are made, the one of poor or ordinary quality and the other of good quality. Strong wheat flour is used in making the latter. In Estonia, rye bread is most generally used. In Latvia, approximately 60 percent of the bread consumed is rye bread, and the remaining 40 percent is wheat bread. Mixed wheat and rye bread is not used. Rye bread is the predominating type used in Lithuania.

Central Europe

The predominating type of bread consumed in Germany is, in some sections, mixed wheat and rye bread and, in other sections, rye bread. The consumption of whole rye, or black, bread is also of importance. Very little wheat bread of the loaf type is consumed, but consumption of wheat flour rolls is quite high, amounting to about 30 percent of the total bread consumption. "Straight" and "bakers" grade wheat flours of less than medium gluten strength are used in the production of the common quality rolls and loaf breads. Short extraction and patent wheat flour of medium strength is used in the production of the best quality rolls and loaf breads. In Poland, rye bread is the common bread of the country. Much of the rye bread consumed is of the dark or black sort. Mixed wheat and rye bread is also of some importance. Wheat bread is the least used. In Czechoslovakia, mixed wheat and rye bread is the predominating type consumed. Some wheat bread of good quality is produced but is classed as a luxury food by the common people. Both wheat and rye breads are consumed throughout Austria. The most common breads are mixed rye and wheat and rye. The wheat breads, which are almost exclusively in the form of rolls, are of very good quality and are considerably higher in price than the common breads; consequently, the poorer class of people cannot now afford them.

BREAD CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE, CONT'D

Danube Basin

Wheat breads predominate in Hungary. Very little pure rye bread is consumed. The breads principally used are of three sorts or qualities; namely, brown, gray, and white. The brown bread is cheapest in price, but the gray bread is the type most commonly consumed. White breads are chiefly rolls. Brown bread is made from a mixture of 85 percent "low grade" wheat flour and 15 percent rye flour. Gray bread is made from a "clear" wheat flour. White breads are made from patent wheat flour. In the production of much of the common and cheap sorts of bread, it is customary to use boiled potatoes as one of the baking ingredients. These are sometimes mixed with flour in the proportion of one unit to four. In Russia, wheat bread of mediocre quality is the predominating type consumed. The consumption of rye bread is of little importance, but a large amount of corn is consumed, either as bread or as a bread substitute. The consumption of good quality wheat bread accounts for only about 5 percent of the total bread consumption.

Bread consumption in Yugoslavia consists almost exclusively of wheat bread. Only a very small quantity of rye bread is used. Corn is an important human food in this country, if not in the form of bread, at least as a bread substitute. In Bulgaria, the common bread is a so-called wheat flour bread made from a mixture consisting of 90 percent wheat flour and 10 percent rye flour. According to an official estimate, 75 percent of the total bread consumption is of this so-called wheat bread, 22 percent of white bread and 3 percent of rye bread. The wheat flour used in the production of common bread is of a cheap grade. Corn is utilized to some extent as a human food but chiefly in a form other than bread.

Turkey, Greece, and Albania

The common bread of Turkey is made from a mixture of wheat and rye flour consisting of 15 to 20 percent of the latter. The wheat flour used in the production of this bread is of a cheap grade. In Greece the breads are made only from wheat flour. Rye bread consumption is practically nil. Long extraction and "clear" flours are used in the production of the common breads. In Albania wheat bread and corn bread are the common breads used. There is no consumption of rye bread. The wheat bread commonly used is made from the lower grades of flour including middlings.

Italy

Bread consumption in Italy is almost wholly of wheat flour bread. Rye bread consumption amounts to only approximately one percent of the total bread consumption. The common wheat breads are made from long extraction and "clear" grade flours. In the southern provinces some durum wheat flour is used in bread production. In certain sections of this country corn is of some importance in the diet of the people, but not as bread.

BREAD CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE, CONT'D

Switzerland

The bread most commonly consumed in Switzerland at present is a gray, so-called "wheat bread" made from a flour mixture consisting of 90 to 95 percent wheat flour and 5 to 10 percent rye flour. This bread is slightly gray in color but otherwise is of good quality. The wheat flour used in its production is of long extraction but of good gluten strength. Some very good quality wheat bread is produced but its consumption is not very extensive. Rye bread is in little demand and for that reason costs as much or more than the common wheat bread. Before the depression the wheat breads of Switzerland were of excellent quality. At that time only high grade, good quality flours were used in their production.

France

The common bread in France is wheat bread. It is generally of very good quality but at present, owing to the drastic restrictions placed on the importation and use of foreign wheat and flour, its quality is rather poor. Medium strength flours of good milling grade are desired for production of this bread; but, inasmuch as domestic wheats are of relatively low gluten strength, this requirement is not now being met. Rye bread consumption is of no significant importance, except in certain northern provinces.

Belgium and Netherlands

The common bread in Belgium is made from wheat flour. It is generally produced from a medium strength flour of average milling grade. This bread is of good quality and at the present time is among the best to be found in Europe. In Netherlands, wheat breads predominate. The consumption of rye and mixed wheat and rye breads is of little importance. Whole wheat bread made from domestic wheat is the cheapest bread produced and, although not the predominating type, it is, nevertheless, of significant importance. Its consumption is chiefly among the poor and peasant classes of people. The middle and upper classes consume mostly white breads. These are made from a medium strong wheat flour of good milling grade and are generally of good quality.

Spain and Portugal

Bread consumption in Spain is almost entirely of wheat bread. The common bread in some of the provinces is made from durum wheat flour, but in most of the provinces it is made from common wheat flour of long extraction and medium gluten strength. In Portugal, wheat bread predominates, but an appreciable amount of rye bread also is consumed. The wheat flour from which the common wheat bread is produced is a long extraction flour milled from a wheat mixture containing a considerable percentage of poor quality durum of domestic production.

British Isles

Throughout the British Isles bread consumption is almost exclusively of wheat bread. The common breads are generally of good quality. Commercial

BREAD CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE, CONT'D

common bread of the best quality is produced in Scotland and Ireland. This bread is made from a strong flour of good milling grade, whereas the common breads of England and Wales are made from a medium strength flour. In Ireland the home baking of bread is still quite extensively practiced. The flour used for this purpose is of weak baking strength.

Wheat bread characteristics

European wheat breads vary considerably in physical and quality characteristics; nevertheless, they have certain characteristics which are more or less common to all. Compared with American breads they are, except in the case of certain common types of French, Belgian, and Viennese breads, closer textured and much heavier, in some instances nearly twice as heavy for the same volume or size of loaf. They have more of the characteristic or natural flavor of wheat. In color of crumb they are not so white. In some of the countries, particularly in eastern Europe, the common wheat breads are of a distinctly gray color. In the British Isles, France, and Belgium the common breads are of light creamy color. In Spain they are of a rich creamy color.

Most of the bread is hearth baked; only in the British Isles and the Netherlands is the pan type of loaf produced to any considerable extent. Some of the wheat flour bread consumed in Germany is also pan baked, but the consumption of wheat flour bread in loaf form, either pan or hearth baked, in that country accounts for only a small percentage of its total bread consumption. Most of the wheat bread has a hard, tough crust. Only in the British Isles, Belgium, and the Netherlands is there any tendency toward a soft or thin, crisp crust. In most countries two, and in some instances, three distinct grades or qualities of bread are produced, a superior grade for the well-to-do class and one or two poorer grades for the middle and lower classes.

General baking and marketing practices

Most European bread is baked in small proprietor operated shops. The modern factory type of bakery is not very much in evidence except in the British Isles and in some of the larger cities of the continental countries, and even there the shop type of bakery still holds an important place in bread production. The baker, as a general rule, sells his product direct to the consumer and, in most instances, these sales are made over the bake shop counter.

The large modern type baking establishment, in order to sell direct to the consumer, sometimes maintains a chain of sales shops at favorable marketing locations throughout the territory in which its products are distributed. In Denmark bakers operating small shops have formed cooperative bread factories for the production of common bread. Their luxury type breads, cakes, pastries, and specialties they make in their own shops. The bread made in the bread factories is distributed to these small shops at cost price and sold along with the products made by the shop owner. Through this arrangement the small baker is able to obtain his supply of common bread at a

BREAD CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE, CONT'D

price below that for which he could produce it in his own shop. This arrangement, also, has the advantage of leaving the shop baker free to devote all his baking energies to the production of luxury products and specialities on which there is usually a higher profit than on common breads.

The baking formulas used by European bakers are more simple than those used by American bakers. Ingredients such as fat, sugar, and milk generally are not used except in the luxury types of bread, and even in those types, they are not used to as great an extent as in American breads. Moreover, because European breads are generally made from weaker flours than American breads, usually less yeast is used, and, in some of the common wheat breads produced, it is entirely displaced by the use of sour dough. Yeast foods and chemical flour improvers of one sort or another are sometimes used, particularly in those countries in which the quality of flour available for baking purposes is especially weak. In recent years their use has been on the increase, owing to the decrease in flour quality resulting from restrictions placed on importations of foreign wheat and flour.

Bread doughs are mixed either with slow speed mechanical mixers or by hand. Nowhere in Europe are high speed mixers used. Long fermentation of doughs is preferred; but, owing to the existing prohibitions in most of the countries on night labor in bakeries, short fermentation methods are employed in many instances.

It is the general practice in Europe to sell bread to the consumer unwrapped. In countries which produce some of the pan type of loaf, the wrapping of bread in waxed or paraffined paper is practiced to some extent, but the proportion wrapped is still small, owing to the fact that the consumer generally would not be willing to pay for this service.

Bread prices

The prices charged for common bread differ greatly from country to country. (See table, page 594.) Many factors are responsible for these differences. In most of the countries the domestic price of bread grain is artificially maintained through government action of one sort or another at a higher level than the world free market price. In some cases the domestic price is as much as two and three times the world free market price. Under normal conditions the price of flour rather closely parallels that of the grain from which it is produced, but when the price of grain is raised by artificial means, it often follows that the increase in flour price must be somewhat greater in order that the price of mill offals may be held at a level sufficiently low to compete with other feeding materials.

Inasmuch as flour is the basic material from which bread is produced, the price the baker is required to pay for flour must necessarily be reflected in the price he charges for his bread. This is the case to a much larger extent in Europe than in the United States, but even in Europe increases in the price of flour do not result in a proportional increase in the price of bread. Other items of expense besides flour enter into the cost of produc-

BREAD CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE, CONT'D

ing and selling bread, therefore increases in bread prices should be only proportional to the increased total expense of production and marketing, rather than to the increase in flour price alone.

In some of the countries, the common bread is made from flour of weak or ordinary quality and poor milling grade, whereas in certain other countries it is made from flour of good milling grade and quality. The market price of the former is considerably lower than that of the latter, and it is because of this fact that flour quality affects the price charged for bread.

That the two factors discussed in the foregoing paragraphs have an important bearing on the price of bread is an indisputable fact, but if the bread, flour, and grain prices prevailing in various countries are compared, it becomes apparent that other factors of a variable character must also have a powerful influence on the price of bread. This is especially apparent if the existing price spreads between bread and flour and between bread and grain are considered.

In the table on page 594, there are presented, for a number of European cities, the prevailing prices of common bread, flour, and grain on certain specified dates. It will be noted that there is a slight variation in the dates to which the prices given are applicable. This difference in time accounts for some difference in price between countries, particularly among countries where prices are not fixed or controlled. The price differences due to this factor, however, are relatively so small in comparison with differences due to other causes that they have little effect on the comparableness of the data presented. In some of the cities for which price data are given the common bread consumed is produced from wheat and in others from rye. Among the wheat bread consuming cities, common bread prices ranged from 2.03 cents per pound to 6.25 cents, wheat prices from 1.10 cents per pound to 3.74 cents, and flour prices from 1.93 cents to 5.56 cents. Wheat bread prices were lowest at Belgrade and Antwerp and highest at Genoa. Wheat prices paid by millers were lowest at Belgrade, Liverpool, London, and Antwerp, and highest at Paris, Milan, Barcelona, and Genoa. The price of flour of the kind used in common bread production was lowest at Belgrade and Antwerp and highest at Paris, Genoa, Milan, and Barcelona. Among the rye bread cities, common bread prices ranged from 1.96 cents per pound to 5.73 cents, rye from 1.18 to 2.86 cents, and rye flour from 1.24 to 4.24 cents. Rye bread, rye, and rye flour prices were lowest at Copenhagen and highest at Berlin.

The spread in price between wheat bread and wheat ranged from .93 cent per pound at Belgrade to 3.76 cents at Rotterdam, while between wheat bread and wheat flour prices the range in spread was from .10 cent per pound at Belgrade to 2.43 cents at Rotterdam. The spread in price between rye bread and rye ranged from .77 cent per pound at Copenhagen to 2.87 cents at Berlin, while between rye bread and rye flour prices the range in spread was from .68 cent at Warsaw to 1.54 cents at Königsberg.

That the price spreads given above should not be interpreted as representing profit margins is apparent from the following facts: In the

BREAD CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE, CONT'D

milling of wheat or rye, certain offals as well as flour are produced. These offals constitute from 20 to 35 percent of the weight of the grain milled and have a market value considerably less than flour and usually slightly less than the wheat or rye from which it is milled. Moreover, flour of several different degrees of purity and quality can be, and usually are, milled from any given lot of wheat or rye. These flours are used for different purposes and have different values. Also of importance in any consideration of bread price and profit margins are bread yield and the cost of the ingredients other than flour used in bread production. Bread yields vary between 135 and 150 pounds per 100 pounds of flour, depending on the proportion of ingredients other than flour used and upon factors influencing water absorption in the flour and water retention in the dough. In most European countries, the only ingredients used in the production of the common bread are flour, water, salt, and yeast, but in some instances, fat, sugar, milk, and yeast foods also are used.

In order to give some indication as to how bread, flour, and grain prices in European cities compare with prices in the United States, the following data on average price per pound in February 1934 in Kansas City are presented:

No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat, wholesale price plus processing tax of 30 cents per bushel.....	1.92 cents
Straight grade Hard Winter flour, wholesale price.....	2.83 cents
White bread, retail price.....	8.10 cents
Price spread between bread and wheat.....	6.18 cents
Price spread between bread and flour.....	5.27 cents

Comparison of the Kansas City price data with similar data for European cities shows bread prices and price spreads between bread and wheat and between bread and flour in Kansas City are considerably higher than in any of the European cities for which data are presented. The highest price shown for common wheat bread among European cities was 6.25 cents per pound, whereas in Kansas City the price of bread was 8.10 cents per pound, or nearly 2 cents higher. The greatest spread shown in price between wheat bread and wheat for any European city was 3.76 cents per pound, whereas in Kansas City the price spread was 6.18 cents, or nearly twice as much as the highest for Europe. As regards price spreads between wheat bread and wheat flour, 2.43 cents per pound was the greatest shown for any European City, whereas in Kansas City the spread was 5.27 cents, or more than twice as much as the highest for Europe. The bread on which this comparison is based is common bread of the loaf type and not rolls.

That the price spreads between common wheat bread and wheat and between common wheat bread and flour are so much lower in Europe than in the United States can be accounted for mainly by the following reasons:

1. The common wheat breads of Europe are usually made from a lower grade and weaker quality of flour; they contain little or none of the high-priced ingredients, such as sugar, fat, or milk; and in some instances sour dough instead of yeast is the leavening agent used in their production.

BREAD CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE, CONT'D

2. European bakers pay lower wages to their workers and generally operate on a lower margin of profit. In many of the countries, profit margins on common bread production are either definitely limited or supervised by governmental agencies. Much of the bread used in Europe is made in the small bake shops where all, or most, of the labor is provided by the proprietor and his family; and, since living standards in Europe are generally lower than in the United States, these bakers can make a satisfactory living from an income which would not be adequate for the support of an American family.

3. In marketing his bread, the European baker usually deals directly with the consumer, and in most bakeries a great proportion of the sales are made over the counter at the place of production. Very little money is spent in advertising. It is not the practice for the shop type of baker to advertise. The factory type baker, however, generally finds it necessary to advertise; but, inasmuch as his competitors are usually shop bakers of the non-advertising sort, a relatively small amount of advertising suffices. The common breads of Europe are generally sold in larger unit weight size loaves. Moreover, they are not sold ready sliced or in air-tight wrappers.

Prices a/ of wheat, flour, and common bread, and price spreads between common bread and wheat and common bread and flour prevailing in a number of European countries on specified dates

Country	City	Date 1934	Price per pound U. S. currency <u>b/</u>			Price spreads per pound between	
			Grain	Flour	Bread	Bread and grain	Bread and flour
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			Wheat, wheat flour, and common wheat bread				
Yugoslavia.	Belgrade..	Feb. 19	1.10	1.93	2.03	.93	.10
Belgium....	Antwerp...	Feb. 28	1.26	1.85	2.43	1.17	.58
Scotland....	Glasgow...	Mar. 9	1.48	2.51	3.18	1.70	.67
Hungary....	Budapest..	Feb. 20	2.23	3.20	3.60	1.37	.40
England....	Liverpool..	Mar. 5	1.13	2.21	3.69	2.26	1.48
England....	London....	Feb. 28	1.22	2.35	3.69	2.47	1.34
Spain.....	Barcelona..	Feb. 19	3.56	4.38	4.57	1.01	.19
France.....	Paris.....	Feb. 15	3.74	5.56	5.77	2.03	.21
Italy.....	Milan.....	Feb. 17	3.61	4.66	5.89	2.28	1.23
Netherlands	Rotterdam..	Feb. 28	2.33	3.66	6.09	3.76	2.43
Italy.....	Genoa.....	Feb. 28	3.44	4.80	6.25	2.81	1.45
			Rye, rye flour, and common rye bread				
Denmark....	Copenhagen	Mar. 3	1.18	1.24	1.96	.77	.72
Poland.....	Warsaw....	Feb. 19	1.31	2.03	2.71	1.40	.68
Germany....	Königsberg	Feb. 21	2.68	3.83	5.37	2.69	1.54
Germany....	Berlin....	Feb. 21	2.86	4.24	5.73	2.87	1.49

a/ Prices obtained from U. S. Consuls and foreign government officials. Wheat and rye prices represent cost price (delivery charges, taxes included) to miller for grain of grade and type used in production of the flours quoted. Flour prices represent cost price to baker of flour used in the production of common bread. b/ Conversions to U. S. currency made at current rate of exchange prevailing on dates specified.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1933 and 1934

Article exported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle.....	No.	1	6	71	210
Hogs.....	No.	2	1	20	12
Sheep and goats.....	No.	a/	2	4	39
Poultry, live.....	No.	11	13	9	8
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	Lb.	307	336	75	93
Cheese	Lb.	425	491	81	94
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	13	14	8	14
Condensed	Lb.	1,306	3,597	153	439
Dried	Lb.	795	1,021	181	229
Evaporated	Lb.	10,512	14,429	654	907
Infants' foods, malted	Lb.	554	572	149	188
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	610	516	126	133
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	1,021	2,227	129	308
Beef, pickled or cured.....	Lb.	4,612	4,780	268	283
Beef, canned	Lb.	336	802	88	242
Total beef	Lb.	5,969	7,809	485	833
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh	Lb.	41	269	4	22
Loins & other fresh	Lb.	3,386	10,456	299	1,138
Total fresh pork	Lb.	3,427	10,725	303	1,160
Bacon	Lb.	8,008	6,098	648	615
Canned	Lb.	3,708	3,653	885	1,312
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	28,788	24,310	3,478	3,854
Pickled or salted	Lb.	6,940	6,980	450	551
Sides, Cumber.& Wiltshire.	Lb.	361	170	39	23
Total pork	Lb.	51,232	51,936	5,803	7,515
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	120	170	18	28
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	631	554	119	113
Other canned meats, incl.					
canned poultry	Lb.	157	337	23	56
Sausage, canned	Lb.	354	493	77	114
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	990	731	182	141
Sausage casings	Lb.	12,840	14,881	2,527	2,664
Other meats, incl. meat					
extracts & edible offal ..	Lb.	10,893	10,726	804	1,139
Total meats	Lb.	83,186	87,637	10,038	12,603

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1933 and 1934 cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D				1,000	1,000
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Lard.....	Lb.	170,469	121,201	10,968	7,996
Lard, neutral.....	Lb.	1,672	1,211	121	86
Oleo oil.....	Lb.	9,623	5,802	575	402
Oleo stock.....	Lb.	4,053	2,015	236	156
Stearins and fatty acids.....	Lb.	2,801	2,241	160	158
Tallow.....	Lb.	2,197	454	105	23
Other animal oils, greases and fats.....	Lb.	23,722	7,476	969	371
Total oils and fats.....	Lb.	214,537	140,400	13,134	9,192
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Coffee.....	Lb.	1,892	1,592	301	302
Cotton (500 lbs.).....	Bale	3,312	1,717	163,514	111,741
Cotton linters (500 lbs.).....	Bale	61	85	931	2,025
FRUITS:					
Apples-					
Fresh.....	Bskt.	50	24	64	45
Fresh.....	Box	1,564	1,240	1,926	1,913
Fresh.....	Bbl.	292	230	1,181	1,013
Dried.....	Lb.	9,918	7,639	844	729
Apricots dried.....	Lb.	20,870	8,482	2,060	1,410
Grapefruit.....	Box	240	267	605	669
Oranges.....	Box	1,111	959	2,386	2,763
Pears, fresh.....	Lb.	61,987	67,361	2,243	2,540
Prunes, dried.....	Lb.	57,294	65,740	3,153	3,875
Raisins.....	Lb.	44,902	52,503	2,004	2,684
Canned fruit.....	Lb.	144,230	107,043	9,205	8,207
GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Barley, excluding flour.....	Bu.	1,923	2,234	1,028	1,529
Buckwheat, excluding flour...	Bu.	a/	17	a/	13
Corn, including cornmeal.....	Bu.	1,787	1,655	1,137	1,360
Malt.....	Bu.	49	51	51	56
Oats, including oatmeal.....	Bu.	692	320	594	436
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice.....	Lb.	33,763	22,144	1,038	739
Rye, excluding flour.....	Bu.	16	a/	11	a/
Wheat.....	Bu.	117	2,767	123	1,785
Wheat flour.....	Bbl.	1,280	1,565	5,010	6,475
Wheat, including flour.....	Bu.	6,132	10,125	5,133	8,260

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-October, 1933 and 1934 cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
OILSEED PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cottonseed cake and meal....	L.Ton	26	1	552	46
Linseed cake and meal.....	L.Ton	92	52	2,695	1,516
Cottonseed oil, crude.....	Lb.	2,229	1,493	78	74
Cottonseed oil, refined.....	Lb.	1,210	1,338	155	109
Sugar (2,000 lbs.).....	Ton	18	55	592	1,519
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured.....	Lb.	107,676	119,090	25,763	52,313
Burley	Lb.	4,022	5,119	518	685
Dark-fired Ky. & Tennessee..	Lb.	32,083	19,399	2,386	2,045
Dark Virginia	Lb.	4,736	3,351	731	708
Maryland ' Ohio export.....	Lb.	4,251	2,009	1,049	444
Green River (Pryor).....	Lb.	285	559	33	86
One-sucker leaf.....	Lb.	509	380	35	26
Cigar leaf.....	Lb.	690	822	148	227
Black fat, water baler & dark African.....	Lb.	3,341	2,740	474	449
Perique.....	Lb.	20	22	7	8
Total leaf tobacco.....	Lb.	157,613	153,491	31,144	56,997
Stems, trimmings, scrap.....	Lb.	6,125	9,035	306	309
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.....	Lb.	2,127	1,653	92	75
Peas, dried.....	Lb.	720	986	44	46
Onions	Lb.	6,586	8,452	86	157
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	17,219	44,309	321	444
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	11,213	12,217	942	1,224
MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc....	Lb.	2,057	1,587	567	775
Glucose	Lb.	14,712	11,689	368	331
Hops	Lb.	1,457	1,537	528	363
Starch, corn	Lb.	15,183	16,359	436	526
GRAND TOTAL				263,018	240,981

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-October,
1933 and 1934 a/

Article imported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
LIVE ANIMALS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	8	8	232	202
Hogs	Lb.	1	1	b/	b/
Horses	No.	1	1	244	219
Sheep, lambs & goats	No.	b/	b/	1	1
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	267	405	44	71
Casein	Lb.	7,141	507	384	44
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	3,279	2,599	819	662
Other	Lb.	9,821	12,647	2,142	2,512
Total cheese	Lb.	13,100	15,246	2,961	3,174
Cream	Gal.	25	b/	31	b/
Milk-					
Condensed & evaporated ...	Lb.	253	64	12	3
Dried & malted	Lb.	247	2	33	1
Whole, sk. & buttermilk ..	Gal.	21	9	4	2
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	64	68	9	13
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	b/	0	b/	0
Eggs, whole, frozen	Lb.	101	5	9	b/
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	126	187	52	83
Egg albumen, frozen	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Yolks, dried	Lb.	2,764	962	121	73
Yolks, frozen	Lb.	172	44	12	3
Hides and skins, total	Lb.	169,928	53,762	24,349	9,234
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef & veal, fresh	Lb.	101	36	10	4
Beef & veal, pickled, etc. .	Lb.	233	295	13	17
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	2	3	b/	b/
Pork-					
Fresh	Lb.	126	7	12	1
Hams, shoulders, & bacon .	Lb.	488	334	130	100
Pickled, salted & other ..	Lb.	205	137	67	54
Meats, canned	Lb.	17,602	19,323	1,163	1,176
Sausage casings	Lb.	5,175	4,335	1,889	2,455
Silk, raw	Lb.	27,250	20,291	47,819	23,317
Wool, unmanufactured	Lb.	112,407	31,095	13,980	4,879
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cacao beans	Lb.	169,085	128,792	7,382	6,159
Coffee	Lb.	507,632	459,783	37,568	41,077
Cotton (478 lbs.)	Bale	43	43	2,554	2,868
FEEDS AND FODDERS:					
Beet pulp, dried	L. ton	2	1	34	17
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct importation	L. ton	63	70	962	1,352
Withdrawn bonded mills ...	L. ton	0	16	0	323

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-October,
1933 and 1934 a/ continued

Article imported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
FEEDS AND FODDERS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Hay (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	1	8	6	81
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (soy)	Lb.	29,478	24,865	281	232
Coconut	Lb.	8,999	27,757	54	176
Cottonseed	Lb.	1,267	16,617	7	166
Linseed	Lb.	8,398	8,172	69	69
All other	Lb.	2,242	1,022	13	10
Total.....	Lb.	50,384	78,433	429	653
FRUITS:					
Bananas	Bunch	13,630	16,658	6,842	8,366
Berries, natural state	Lb.	3,799	3,686	197	229
Currants	Lb.	3,526	4,436	192	281
Dates	Lb.	19,978	24,627	804	947
Figs	Lb.	1,823	3,328	118	223
Grapes	Cu.ft	1	31	4	36
Lemons	Lb.	2,119	378	60	14
Limes	Lb.	1,298	2,717	36	72
Pineapples-					
Fresh	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>		19	90
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	1,669	1,555	82	75
Products of the P.I.	Lb.	18	2,644	<u>b/</u>	194
Raisins	Lb.	579	378	69	33
Olives-					
In brine	Gal.	2,224	1,660	1,161	1,004
Dried or ripe	Lb.	24	24	2	3
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Barley malt	Lb.	53,717	71,187	1,242	1,900
Corn	Bu.	47	1,165	23	592
Oats	Bu.	108	1,459	40	403
Rice-					
Uncleaned	Lb.	430	1,838	8	33
Cleaned (except patna).....	Lb.	2,523	3,170	50	90
Patna	Lb.	260	703	6	20
Meal, flour and broken	Lb.	6,103	15,122	84	185
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	4,072	8,274	2,560	7,347
Nuts	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>		3,347	4,136
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Cacao butter	Lb.	3	2	1	1
Coconut, prod., of Philippines	Lb.	105,842	85,752	2,838	1,818
Linseed oil	Lb.	7,432	752	269	28
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	25,902	19,763	2,674	2,513
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	22,039	21,485	1,096	1,320

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-October,
1933 and 1934 a/ continued

Article imported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933	1934	1933	1934
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
OILS, VEGETABLE, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Palmkernel oil	Lb.	2,565	699	62	22
Palm oil	Lb.	100,102	39,387	2,511	873
Peanut oil	Lb.	389	465	26	32
Soybean oil	Lb.	3,213	804	105	26
Tung oil	Lb.	53,617	44,377	2,190	2,934
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans	Lb.	56,476	26,595	986	507
Copra	Lb.	271,753	55,231	3,716	633
Flaxseed	Bu.	7,691	3,771	8,279	4,045
Sesame seed	Lb.	21,574	2,005	437	69
Seeds, except oilseeds	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	1,140	1,458
Spices	Lb.	38,111	30,287	3,333	3,535
Sugar, (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	929	1,197	36,718	34,298
Tea	Lb.	40,909	31,033	6,190	6,186
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured...	Lb.	6,204	18,546	4,378	8,582
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc ...	Lb.	662	627	26	22
VEGETABLES:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	6,298	5,988	178	119
Green or unripe	Lb.	13	13	<u>b/</u>	1
Chicpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	3,157	3,702	97	119
Garlic	Lb.	2,507	626	84	32
Onions	Lb.	1,278	1,364	20	28
Peas, exc., cowp's & chickp's-					
Dried	Lb.	5,278	1,494	157	61
Green	Lb.	29	18	1	1
Potatoes, white	Lb.	4,756	684	67	7
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	27	7	1	<u>b/</u>
Turnips	Lb.	21,803	22,226	193	140
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	24,153	29,705	1,033	1,122
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc	Lb.	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	2,035	2,381
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured	L.ton	2	1	587	327
Hemp, unmanufactured	L.ton	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	60	24
Jute & jute butts, unmf'r'd...	L.ton	11	9	708	541
Kapok	L.ton	4	2	806	411
Manila	L.ton	14	14	804	950
New Zealand fiber	L.ton	0	0	0	0
Sisal and henequen	L.ton	45	20	2,736	1,497
Rubber, crude	Lb.	409,798	306,035	22,771	35,392
GRAND TOTAL /				268,775	235,984

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Beginning January 1, 1934, imports for consumption. b/ Less than 500. c/ Reported in value only.

**WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by
countries, October and July-October, 1933 and 1934**

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl-flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-October		October		October	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
Norway.....	253	276	0	0	27	9
Italy.....	216	125	0	0	14	a/
Irish Free State....	155	820	0	0	2	4
Netherlands.....	141	157	0	0	8	7
United Kingdom.....	107	440	0	0	7	2
Denmark.....	65	45	0	0	4	1
Malta, Gozo & Cypress	51	51	0	0	4	2
Finland.....	47	25	0	0	3	1
Belgium.....	34	36	0	0	a/	1
Germany.....	29	60	0	0	2	2
Greece.....	11	16	0	0	2	2
Sweden.....	4	6	0	0	0	a/
France.....	0	40	0	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	50	9	0	0	1	a/
Total Europe....	1,163	2,106	0	0	74	31
Canada.....	15	11	0	0	a/	a/
Cuba.....	1,073	1,285	4	0	54	68
Haiti, Republic of ..	173	172	0	0	11	9
Panama.....	195	505	0	0	9	7
Mexico.....	12	23	8	1	a/	1
Brazil.....	299	303	0	0	24	15
Peru.....	24	41	0	0	2	2
Colombia.....	7	11	0	0	a/	a/
Hong Kong.....	344	291	0	0	6	8
China.....	23	1,785	0	0	a/	114
Japan.....	2	199	0	43	a/	1
Kwantung.....	0	49	0	0	0	0
Philippine Islands...	730	917	a/	0	23	30
Other countries.....	2,072	2,427	12	13	109	111
Total exports...	6,132	10,125	24	57	312	397
Total imports...	4,072	b/8,274	1,112	b/2,335	a/	a/ b/
Total reexports.	a/	---	0	---	0	---
Net exports.....	2,060	1,851	c/1,088	c/2,278	312	397

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Imports for consumption. c/ Net Imports.

CHINA: Net imports of wheat by country of origin,
1932-33 and 1933-34

Crop year	Argentina	Australia	Canada	United States	Others	Re-exports	Net imports
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>1932-33 a/</u>							
July-Sept.	-	2,328	536	b/		2	2,865
Oct.-Dec.	-	3,243	3,789	150	b/		7,183
Jan.-Mar.	-	15,432	1,765	b/		2	17,199
Apr.-June	1,777	14,708	1,723	2		5	18,215
Total...	1,777	35,711	7,813	152		9	45,462
<u>1933-34</u>							
July-Sept.	2,618	420	0	b/		1	3,039
Oct.-Dec.	544	288	83	b/		1	917
Jan.-Mar.	1,149	915	312	6,161	c/	280	8,817
Apr.-June	2,418	353	0	4,370		1	7,141
Total...	6,729	1,976	395	10,531	283	0	19,914

Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Since July 1932, imports into Manchuria have not been included.

b/ Less than 500 bushels. c/ Practically all Hungarian wheat.

CHINA: Net imports of wheat flour, by country of origin,
1932-33 and 1933-34

Crop year	Australia	Canada	Hong-kong	Japan	United States	Others	Re-exports	Net imports
	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>
<u>1932-33 a/</u>								
July-Sept.	26,474	15,739	10,835	211,491	298,197	1,378	1	564,113
Oct.-Dec.	209,921	20,021	8,049	184,987	198,186	4,366	51	725,479
Jan.-Mar.	362,376	17,253	10,071	178,551	216,301	6,465	68	790,949
Apr.-June	584,390	16,655	6,293	153,483	189,706	4,661	70	955,118
Total...	1,183,161	69,668	35,248	728,512	1,002,390	16,870	190	3,035,659
<u>1933-34</u>								
July-Sept.	29,227	16,584	2,223	5,471	146,415	1,978	28	201,870
Oct.-Dec.	73,719	29,799	298	19,067	129,824	1,013	37	253,683
Jan.-Mar.	53,130	23,715	226	342	63,758	211	0	141,382
Apr.-June	22,015	35,952	182	5,356	52,267	203	21	115,954
Total...	178,091	106,050	2,929	30,236	392,264	3,405	86	712,889

Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Since July 1932, imports into Manchuria have not been included.

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COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries,
October and August-October, 1933 and 1934

(Bales of 500 lbs. gross)

Country to which exported	August-October		October	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
Germany.....	496,192	149,279	218,618	46,265
United Kingdom.....	442,047	169,964	182,558	70,988
France.....	338,880	131,123	160,246	65,973
Italy.....	252,369	111,510	118,612	56,961
Spain.....	86,945	74,584	37,722	30,473
Poland & Danzig.....	69,351	54,548	26,161	20,456
Belgium.....	45,275	20,818	17,858	7,336
Netherlands.....	35,466	19,092	16,600	7,564
Sweden.....	22,892	24,160	12,367	11,016
Soviet Russia (Europe).....	21,774	0	0	0
Portugal.....	16,713	8,946	5,432	4,824
Other Europe.....	24,427	28,271	10,234	12,787
Total Europe.....	1,852,331	792,295	806,408	334,643
Canada.....	56,244	49,597	24,583	21,752
Japan.....	605,452	516,366	241,375	277,190
British India.....	9,814	104	4,361	0
Other countries.....	7,922	4,741	3,695	2,173
Total exports.....	2,589,390	1,395,667	1,103,685	648,181
Total imports <u>a/</u>	30,852	<u>b/</u> 31,866	12,679	<u>b/</u> 12,459
Total reexports <u>a/</u>	3,976	---	989	---
Net exports.....	2,562,514	1,363,801	1,091,995	635,722
LINTERS:				
United Kingdom.....	13,160	16,821	3,586	6,972
Germany.....	10,779	19,214	1,428	8,501
Netherlands.....	2,833	5,849	276	2,399
France.....	2,578	8,437	1,000	2,238
Belgium.....	107	0	94	0
Other Europe.....	1,182	4,445	719	2,449
Total Europe.....	30,639	54,766	7,103	22,559
Canada.....	3,345	1,908	1,437	599
Japan.....	3,208	5,215	0	666
Other countries.....	1,221	692	9	374
Total exports.....	38,413	62,581	8,549	24,198

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 lbs.

b/ Imports for consumption.

CANNED MEATS: Imports into the United States by countries, 1929-1933
and January-October, 1934

Year ended December 31	Country from which imported					
	Uruguay	Argentina	Paraguay	Brazil	Other countries	Total
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Annual						
1929	35,253	49,785	3,073	755	1,066	89,932
1930	24,005	25,902	1,357	252	972	52,488
1931	9,271	3,433	882	136	204	16,926
1932	14,019	7,477	1,017	0	349	22,862
1933	21,846	19,660	1,326	0	193	43,025
Monthly						
1933						
January.....	2,192	1,013	531	0	21	3,757
February.....	467	1,322	326	0	21	2,136
March.....	980	904	0	0	16	1,900
April.....	1,627	982	0	0	15	2,624
May.....	1,753	1,650	0	0	16	3,419
June.....	2,435	1,482	0	0	20	3,937
July.....	2,519	1,884	0	0	19	4,422
August.....	3,437	2,248	0	0	12	5,697
September....	2,020	1,622	0	0	15	3,657
October.....	1,526	2,159	126	0	14	3,825
November.....	1,708	2,395	232	0	14	4,349
December.....	1,182	1,999	111	0	10	3,302
Total.....	21,846	19,660	1,326	0	193	43,025
1934						
January.....	392	1,107	68	0	12	1,579
February.....	445	779	117	0	10	1,351
March.....	1,097	1,837	49	9	10	3,002
April.....	2,851	923	4	0	9	3,787
May.....	2,291	1,094	73	0	22	3,480
June.....	1,714	724	70	0	19	2,527
July.....	2,867	1,397	10	0	13	4,287
August.....	4,691	1,399	103	0	10	6,203
September....	2,503	1,694	27	0	11	4,235
October.....	3,162	1,420	0	0	16	4,598
Total (10 months)	22,013	12,374	521	9	132	35,049

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

WOOL: Exports from South America, October, 1933 and 1934

Destination	Argentina		Uruguay	
	October 1933	October 1934	October 1933	October 1934
	Bales a/	Bales a/	Bales b/	Bales b/
United States.....	2,840	584	-	-
United Kingdom.....	2,884	3,059	888	137
Germany.....	1,030	4,505	18	4,529
France.....	645	2,468	4	51
Belgium.....	572	145	26	204
Italy.....	683	390	10	70
Spain.....	38	226	-	54
Netherlands.....	166	86	-	668
Sweden.....	-	4	-	3
Denmark.....	69	61	-	-
Poland.....	100	285	-	-
Finland.....	-	5	-	-
Japan.....	401	-	-	-
South Africa.....	-	10	-	-
Mexico.....	-	52	-	-
Brazil.....	7	10	-	-
Chile.....	-	176	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	-	33	-	-
Total.....	9,435	12,099	946	5,716

Buenos Aires office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Average weight per bale 824 pounds.

b/ Average weight per bale approximately 1,014 pounds.

WOOL: Exports from Argentina, by classification,
October, 1933 and 1934

Class of wool	October	
	1933	1934
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
<u>Grease wool</u>		
Fine.....	207	443
Fine crossbred.....	637	2,793
Medium crossbred.....	489	571
Low crossbred.....	3,047	3,016
Bellies.....	337	18
Native.....	695	209
Total, grease.....	5,412	7,050
Washed wool a/.....	1,548	2,218
Scoured wool b/.....	1,768	1,299
Total, grease equivalent.....	8,728	10,567

Buenos Aires office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Grease equivalent assuming 15 percent shrinkage.

b/ Grease equivalent assuming 35 percent shrinkage.

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